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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WARRINGTON



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1964

including the Report of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

---

ERIC H. MOORE

B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*

HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT, SANKEY ST.,  
WARRINGTON

(TEL. 33201)



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# CONTENTS

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## INTRODUCTION :

COMMITTEES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
STAFF	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
INTRODUCTORY LETTER	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

## GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES :

GENERAL INFORMATION	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
VITAL STATISTICS 1945 - 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
INFANT DEATHS	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
INFANT MORTALITY	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES :							
NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
VENEREAL DISEASES	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
TUBERCULOSIS	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951							
GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICES	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTH	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

## PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES :

### MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE :

GENERAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SERVICES	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
RELAXATION CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
CHILD WELFARE	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
DENTAL CARE	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
DAY NURSERIES	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
WELFARE FOODS AND VITAMINS	...	...	...	...	...	...	32



## PUBLIC HEALTH, NURSING AND ALLIED SERVICES :

HEALTH VISITING ... ..	33
MIDWIFERY ... ..	36
HOME NURSING ... ..	38
DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE ... ..	40
CHIROPODY SERVICE ... ..	40
SICK ROOM EQUIPMENT ... ..	
AMBULANCE SERVICE ... ..	44

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE :

GENERAL ... ..	48
SUBNORMALITY : JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE ... ..	48
SALISBURY STREET HOSTEL ... ..	49
ADULT TRAINING CENTRE ... ..	49
OTHER FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER ... ..	50
GUARDIANSHIP ... ..	51
HEALTH CENTRE ... ..	51

## ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES :

HOUSING ... ..	52
FOOD INSPECTION ... ..	55
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION ... ..	58
SANITATION ... ..	61
OFFICES AND SHOPS ... ..	63
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS ... ..	64
GENERAL ... ..	64

## COMMITTEES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964

### *RELATED HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE*

The Mayor, Councillor J. A. Orange

Councillor JAMES PHOENIX, J.P. (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. AMY HINDLE (Deputy Chairman)

Alderman HAROLD GRAY, J.P.      Councillor Miss C. CARROLL

Alderman Mrs. MARY HARDMAN      Councillor R. G. CROCKER

Alderman PERCY MARTIN, J.P.      Councillor H. G. EDWARDS

Alderman JOHN SMITH      Councillor H. B. LAWLESS

Councillor W. G. CALDWELL, LL.B., J.P.      Councillor W. MULLEN

Councillor W. L. ROBERTS      Councillor G. R. MYLES

### *HEALTH COMMITTEE*

All the members of the Related Health Services Committee plus the following co-opted members :—

Dr. A. R. BARBER, J.P.

Mrs. J. B. ROBERTSON, J.P.

Dr. W. E. BOWDEN

Mrs. W. H. HEALEY

Mr. J. SELWYN JONES

### *MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE*

THE MAYOR

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Alderman GRAY

Councillor Miss CARROLL

Alderman Mrs. HARDMAN

Dr. A. R. BARBER

Alderman SMITH

Dr. W. E. BOWDEN

### *TOWN CLERK*

J. P. ASPDEN, Esq., LL.B.

## STAFF AT 31st DECEMBER, 1964

### WHOLE-TIME STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health* : ERIC H. MOORE, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health* :

ANGELA MANNING, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officers of Health* :

MARY GRAHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

T. F. LEONARD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

W. G. CHARLESWORTH, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.

*Principal Dental Officer* : A. P. FINLAY, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glasg.)

*Dental Officers* :

Mrs. P. LAWTON, L.D.S.

Mrs. P. GOFF. B.D.S. (part-time)

C. H. TAYLOR, B.D.S. (part-time).

*Dental Auxiliary* : Mrs. H. GIBSON

*Chief Public Health Inspector* : E. W. WARD, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector* : J. F. PICKLES, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

*Superintendent Nursing Officer* : Miss A. N. AGAR, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Cert.

*Superintendent of Home Nursing Service* : Miss C. M. CLAYTON, S.R.N. S.C.M., Q.D.N.S., Health Visitors Cert.

*Lay Administrative Assistant* : W. ATKINSON, D.P.A., Cert.S.I.B.

*Mental Welfare Officers* : L. WARE, R.M.P.A., P. HAZELDINE

*Assistant Mental Welfare Officers* : H. STANWAY, R. CLUCAS

*Domestic Help Organiser* : Mrs. M. ADAMS

*Ambulance Officer* : W. H. BELL, F.I.A.O.

*Senior Chiropodist* : Mrs. J. HULME, A.Ch.S.

*Speech Therapist* : Miss J. ALLAN, L.C.S.T.

### PART-TIME STAFF

*Consultant Obstetrician* : Mr. G. W. H. MILLINGTON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.

*Visiting Medical Officer (Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic)* : P. O'BRIEN, M.D.

*Chest Physician* : JAMES BLACK, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.P.

*Tuberculosis Officer* : ROBERT M. WHITE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Public Analyst* : T. D. SHERRATT, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.



*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
County Borough of Warrington.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the state of the health of the town for the year 1964.

The VITAL STATISTICS show little important change from those of recent years. The birth rate continues to rise and is appreciably higher than the national average, while the general death rate fell. The notable increase in the death rate from specific causes was in the case of cancer of the lung and bronchus, and in this town the death rate from this cause is quite markedly above the national average. This must be a matter of great concern to all who live or work in the area and stresses the urgent need for attention to the dangers of cigarette smoking by everyone who smokes these lethal articles. In addition, atmospheric pollution must be given equal importance. Smoke, grit and chemical pollutions must be eliminated from the air as soon as possible. Unless these matters receive attention the deaths from this cause will continue to increase. There was also some increase in infant deaths, largely due to fatal respiratory infections in older babies.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.—showed a low incidence. Notifications of measles were increasing at the end of the year indicating the commencement of the biennial epidemic. Notifications of respiratory tuberculosis were the lowest recorded in the town, but this should give rise to no complacency as this happy state is only maintained by the early diagnosis and treatment of new cases. The risks of importation of tuberculosis from abroad are very high and special vigilance is necessary in the case of immigrants. Since there is virtually no control in this respect at the port of entry local follow up arrangements by local authorities and general practitioners are of the greatest importance.

IMMUNISATION.—The general level of immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis is improving slowly, largely due to continuous efforts in the schools over several years.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.—These services have continued on the same lines as in previous years. In December the clinic held in the rented premises in Folly Lane was transferred to a house nearby which has been adapted and in which it is proposed to accommodate other local authority health services. The clinic in this area has had a declining attendance for some years, and it is hoped that the vastly improved accommodation will help in building up services in the Bewsey area.

The demand for day nursery accommodation increased considerably during the year, but many applicants may have to wait some considerable time for admission of their children.

HEALTH VISITING.—The staff during the year has been quite adequate and has undertaken much routine visiting of the aged in exercise of the

authority's responsibility as Welfare Authority. This has been made essential by the shortage of Social Workers, but I consider the District Health Visitor is ideally suited for general supervision of the problems of the aged on her district using the social worker only for cases of special difficulty.

MIDWIFERY SERVICES.—operated on the same lines as previously. There was a considerable increase in the number of patients discharged from hospital before the 10th day. 646 in 1963 and 1,451 this year. This greatly increases the routine work of the midwives while removing the more rewarding part of their work—the delivery.

HOME NURSING.—This service continued to function satisfactorily. Recruitment of staff to fill vacancies was relatively easy, but unfortunately at the expense of the local hospital.

DOMESTIC HELP.—During the year the steady expansion of the Domestic Help Service took place in accordance with the 10 year Development Plan, and the whole-time equivalent of the domestic help staff was 75. It is necessary to assess carefully the amount of help to be given since the staffing still provides only a minimum amount of assistance to those in need. Of a total of 871 cases dealt with during the year, 815 were in the chronic sick and aged category. It is impossible to estimate the benefit of this service to the older members of the community. While most of them receive the service free, the cost being entirely borne by the authority, the use of this service makes it possible for many older people to continue living in their own homes, thus saving the costs of the Welfare Services.

CHIROPODY.—The Chiropody Service was in greater demand than ever with steadily increasing numbers of patients. 839 patients are on the books and one Chiropodist is quite unable to give the frequency of treatment required. Provision has been made for an expansion of the service in the next financial year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.—Once again there was a considerable rise in the number of persons carried and in the mileage covered. Towards the end of the year the Cheshire Agency area was removed and notice has been given by Lancashire that they intend to terminate their agency arrangements from the 1st April, 1965. The increasing number of journeys to distant hospitals as a result of regionalisation of specialist services is making a heavy demand on vehicles and staff. It will be necessary to review the establishment in the light of the removal of the two agencies, but the number of persons at present being carried from the County Borough only, exceeds that from the total area when the present establishment was set-up. There is a greatly increased frequency of high priority patient transfers to Liverpool Hospitals necessitating the provision of police escorts, and I would like to express my appreciation for the great help which we have received from the County Borough Police and the Lancashire County Constabulary in effecting these urgent removals. On all occasions we have had outstanding co-operation, not only in this service, but in all others.

MENTAL HEALTH.—113 subnormal patients were on the registers of the authority at the end of the year. 43 were attending the Junior Training Centre. The Junior Training Centre continued to operate in the adapted day nursery, but the planning of the new Training Centre was at an advanced stage and it is expected to be available during the next year.

The Hostel for the subnormal continued to operate on the same



lines as in previous years, but presented the same staffing problems which it has produced from the beginning. It has still proved impossible to appoint a Deputy Matron, resulting in heavy responsibility developing on the Resident Matron, who is the only member of staff who lives on the premises. This hostel was set-up as an experiment and I think the object should be to use it for adult patients only. It will be necessary to consider whether the situation of the authority justifies the provision of special accommodation for subnormal children, but the numbers requiring care are so small that it would appear that arrangements of the Family Group Home used by the Children's Department so successfully might well prove the answer in this case.

The Adult Training Centre progressed satisfactorily, and at the end of the year alterations were being made to provide accommodation for 10 female patients to be admitted in January, 1965.

The establishment of 4 Mental Welfare Officers proved adequate, being filled by two experienced officers and two 'Trainee' Assistant Mental Welfare Officers, both of whom made application for the Training Course for Social Workers, without success. The Mental Welfare Officers deal with cases of special difficulty in the subnormal, the remainder of the routine visiting of this category being carried out by health visitors. All other forms of mental disorder are dealt with by Mental Welfare Officers. 288 patients were admitted to mental hospitals through the Mental Health Service.

HEALTH CENTRE.—The Health Centre continued to operate satisfactorily without any major problems. 21 practitioners were operating from the Centre at the end of the year, each providing 2 sessions a week.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES.—In August, Mr. W. H. Molyneaux, Chief Public Health Inspector retired after 35 years' service with the authority and was succeeded by Mr. E. W. Ward. Mr. Molyneaux rendered most valuable service to the authority over his long period of service and he leaves with the best wishes of all for a long and happy retirement.

The presentation of the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report is different from previous years. Many tables have been eliminated and the matter has been condensed, but all the information previously included is incorporated in the text of that section of the report. It has been a year of considerable activity in this section of the work and special attention is called to those sections dealing with housing, food inspection and atmospheric pollution. The report makes clear the vast amount of work handled by the Chief Public Health Inspector's Section of the Department and this section, more than any other, makes the greatest contribution to community health. During the year the staffing position eased a little by the appointment of two trained Public Health Inspectors.

In presenting my report I wish to acknowledge the unfailing support and co-operation received on all occasions from the Chairman and Members of the Committee and the very high standard of co-operation which I have received from the other Chief Officers of the Corporation. In the medical services the standard of liaison with general practitioners and consultants has been of the highest order. These harmonious working

conditions help to overcome many problems, and I am grateful to all those concerned for making my office a pleasant one.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC H. MOORE,

Medical Officer of Health.



# GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

## General Information

Average height above sea-level : 50 feet.

Area of County Borough in acres	...	...	...	...	4,639
Number of private dwellings (1961)	...	...	...	...	24,425
Number of private households (1961)	...	...	...	...	24,007
Rateable value, at 1st April, 1963	...	...	...	...	£3,068,782
Rateable value, at 1st April, 1964	...	...	...	...	£3,104,630
Actual product of a penny rate :—					
1963-64	...	...	...	...	£12,582
1964-65	...	...	...	...	£12,801

Population :—

Census figure, (1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,533
						1964	1963
Registrar-General's Estimates of Popu- lation at June 30th	...	...	...	...	...	*75,110	*75,980

\*These figures are “ Home population figures ” (i.e., they include members of the Armed Forces stationed in Warrington).

## Summary of Vital Statistics

Live Births—						1964	1963
Legitimate :	Males	...	...	...	742	} 1397	} 1345
	Females	...	...	...	655		
Illegitimate :	Males	...	...	...	55	} 101	} 90
	Females	...	...	...	46		
Totals						1498	1435
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population						19.94	18.89
Corrected Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population						20.94	19.83
Illegitimate live births—percentage of total live births						6.74	6.27
Still Births—							
Legitimate :	Males	...	...	...	10	} 24	} 21
	Females	...	...	...	14		
Illegitimate :	Males	...	...	...	2	} 4	} 2
	Females	...	...	...	2		
Totals						28	23
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births .						18.35	15.77
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 population						0.37	0.30
Total live and still-births						1526	1458
Infant Mortality (Deaths of infants under one year of age)							
Legitimate :	Males	...	...	...	27	} 44	} 39
	Females	...	...	...	17		
Illegitimate :	Males	...	...	...	3	} 4	} 2
	Females	...	...	...	1		
Totals						48	41
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births—							
total	...	...	...	...	...	32.04	28.57
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births						31.50	29.00
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births						39.60	22.22
Neo-Natal Deaths (Deaths of infants in first 28 days of life)						35	31
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate						23.36	21.60
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants in first week of life per 1,000 live births)						21.36	19.51
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still-births plus deaths in first week of life per 1,000 live and still-births)						39.32	34.98
Total loss of infant life (Still-births plus infant deaths) per 1,000 live and still-births						49.80	43.89
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)						—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still-births						0.00	0.00

	1964	1963
Deaths ... ..	914	1012
Death Rate per 1,000 home population ...	12·17	13·32
Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population	14·36	15·72
Deaths from Bronchitis per 1,000 home population ... ..	0·66	0·97
Deaths from Pneumonia per 1,000 home population ... ..	0·76	1·12
Deaths from Cancer of lung and bronchus per 1,000 home population ... ..	0·68	0·58
Deaths from other forms of Cancer per 1,000 home population ... ..	1·74	1·71
Marriages ... ..	689	662
Marriage rate per 1,000 population ... ..	9·17	8·71

## Vital Statistics

1945-1964

Year	Per 1,000 Population		Per 1,000 Live Births		Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	
	Death Rate	Live Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-Natal Death Rate	Still Birth Rate	Still Births and Infant Deaths
1945	12·0	19·4	73·1	32·6	30·9	101·7
1946	11·7	21·7	57·9	31·4	38·9	93·8
1947	11·8	22·7	85·8	29·5	37·1	119·2
1948	11·2	19·5	46·5	21·0	29·2	73·9
1949	13·4	19·0	80·7	32·0	34·8	113·0
1950	11·9	18·4	38·9	18·4	23·3	61·3
1951	12·07	17·3	38·10	25·9	32·6	69·5
1952	10·59	16·63	35·26	20·26	23·44	57·88
1953	10·38	17·31	24·47	15·83	27·31	49·72
1954	11·62	16·63	36·06	27·79	24·19	61·72
1955	11·74	16·59	28·70	16·61	26·47	54·41
1956	11·23	16·49	37·31	25·89	17·95	54·75
1957	11·53	17·70	30·58	16·35	23·61	53·62
1958	11·17	16·51	24·39	16·01	31·02	54·65
1959	11·23	16·18	31·98	22·62	22·12	53·39
1960	11·90	16·29	23·84	16·92	24·75	48·01
1961	13·62	17·08	38·61	27·03	23·34	61·09
1962	12·12	19·09	22·68	15·12	17·55	39·83
1963	13·32	18·89	28·57	21·60	15·77	43·89
1964	12·17	19·94	32·04	23·36	18·35	49·80

# Comparative Statistics, 1964

	Warrington	England and Wales
<i>Rates per 1,000 Home Population :</i>		
Live births ... ..	19.94	18.4
Deaths (all causes) ... ..	12.17	11.3
Respiratory tuberculosis ... ..	0.04	0.05
Cancer of lung and bronchus ... ..	0.68	0.53
<i>Rates per 1,000 live and still births :</i>		
Still births ... ..	18.35	16.3
Maternal mortality ... ..	0.00	0.25
<i>Rates per 1,000 live births :</i>		
Infant mortality—deaths of infants under 1 year ... ..	32.04	20.0
Neo-natal mortality—deaths of infants in first 28 days of life ... ..	23.36	13.8



Causes of Death at different Periods of Life in the County Borough of Warrington

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE GROUP AND SEX																							
	Under 4 weeks		4 Wks. & under 1 year		1 to 5 years		5 to 15 years		15 to 25 years		25 to 35 years		35 to 45 years		45 to 55 years		55 to 65 years		65 to 75 years		75 years and over		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis : Respiratory ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Tuberculosis : Other forms ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Syphilitic Disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Diphtheria : Meningococcal ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infections and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm : Stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm : Lung, bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	14
Malignant neoplasm : Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	5
Malignant neoplasm : Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasm ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Leukaemia : Aleukaemia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	34
Diabetes ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Coronary Disease : Angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	49
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	61
Other Heart Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	55
Influenza ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	34
Pneumonia ...	3	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	34
Other Respiratory Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	18
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy : Childbirth, abortion ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations ...	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43
Motor Vehicle accidents ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1
All other accidents ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13
Suicide ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES ...	20	15	10	3	5	4	4	1	12	4	7	5	16	13	56	24	113	52	139	124	116	171	498	416

# PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY

Out of 914 deaths occurring during the year 825 were attributable to the undermentioned principal causes :—

	No. of Deaths	Percentage of Deaths from all causes
1. Heart Diseases ... ..	293	32.1
2. Cancer ... ..	188	20.6
3. Other defined and ill-defined causes ... ..	86	9.4
4. Vascular lesions of the nervous system ... ..	85	9.3
5. Other Circulatory Diseases ...	66	7.2
6. Pneumonia ... ..	57	6.2
7. Bronchitis ... ..	50	5.5

## INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)

Principal certified Causes of Death	Age at Death									Total
	Under 24 hours	Days				Months				
		1- 7	8- 14	15- 21	22- 28	1- 3	3- 6	6- 9	9- 12	
Prematurity ... ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Congenital Malformations ... ..	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	7
Cerebral Haemorrhage ... ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Respiratory Infection Atelectosis and Asphyxia Neonatum ... ..	—	5	—	—	1	6	1	1	2	16
Infective Enteritis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Violence ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS ... ..	15	16	1	—	1	7	3	2	3	48

## INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate rose from 28.57 in 1963 to 32.04 in 1964. In previous years any changes in infant mortality rate have been changes which occurred in the neo-natal period but, in this year, the neo-natal mortality rate only rose from 21.6 to 23.36. Most of the rise in infant mortality rate is due to deaths between one month and one year. 15 children died between these ages, mostly due to respiratory infections.

Of the 48 infant deaths, 31 occurred in the first 7 days of life, of which 7 were delivered at home. 3 out of these 7 died in hospital. The causes of death of those babies delivered at home were :—

Prematurity ... ..	1
Congenital Malformations ... ..	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage ... ..	1
Violence ... ..	1
Respiratory Infection ... ..	2
Atelectosis and Asphyxia Neonatum ... ..	1

# CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

## Notifications received during 1964

(Corrected Notifications)

Disease	Age Groups of Cases Notified									Total
	Under 1	1– 2	3– 4	5– 9	10– 14	15– 24	25– 44	45– 64	65 & over	
Measles .....	15	86	93	90	1	1	–	–	–	286
Scarlet Fever .....	–	2	9	16	3	1	–	–	–	31
Pneumonia .....	5	1	3	2	–	–	2	1	–	14
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	–	–	–	–	–	9	12	–	–	21
Whooping Cough.....	6	6	7	4	1	–	–	–	–	24
Tuberculosis (Resp.) :										
Males .....	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	2	9
Females .....	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	6
Tuberculosis (Non-Resp.) :										
Males .....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females .....	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Meningococcal Infection	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Erysipelas.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
TOTALS .....	27	95	112	113	5	12	19	7	4	394

### Venereal Diseases

The following figures are compiled from information received from a number of clinics, including those held in Warrington.

Number of patients resident in Warrington and treated for the first time during the year :—

			1964	1963	1962
Gonorrhœa	...	...	46	32	21
Syphilis	...	...	7	9	3
Other Conditions		...	114	131	98

### Tuberculosis

The weekly session held at the Patten Hall on Tuesday afternoons continues to be appreciated by the medical profession and the public.

The general arrangements for the prevention of tuberculosis and its after-care have followed the same lines as previously.

The results of the street by street Mass X-ray Campaign which was carried out between December, 1962 and August, 1963, showed that 26,060 people were X-rayed during this period. Of these 204 were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 22 from a malignant neoplasm. These results show how useful a campaign of this nature can be.



## DOMICILIARY VISITING

Regular visiting of all households from which notifications have been received is accompanied by intensive efforts to trace all contacts with a known case of respiratory tuberculosis.

Details of domiciliary visiting by Health Visitors are given below :—

(a)	In connection with newly-notified cases :					
	(1)	To patients notified for first time	...	...	...	18
	(2)	To contacts with new cases	...	...	...	22
(b)	In connection with cases previously notified :					
	(1)	To patients	...	...	...	140
	(2)	To contacts with old cases	...	...	...	171
(c)		Special visits	...	...	...	639
TOTAL VISITS						990

## B.C.G. VACCINATION

During the year B.C.G. inoculation of school children in the thirteen-year-old age group was carried out.

Number of children mantoux-tested	...	...	1247
Number found negative	...	...	1136
Number vaccinated with B.C.G.	...	...	1136

8 children with positive skin tests were known to be contacts with notified cases of tuberculosis.

49 of the children with positive skin tests were X-rayed. No case of active disease was found.

## INCIDENCE AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Year	Notifications		Death Rate		
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	All Forms
1945	1.05	0.25	0.64	0.08	0.72
1946	0.76	0.17	0.63	0.09	0.72
1947	0.69	0.10	0.44	0.09	0.53
1948	1.17	0.12	0.58	0.06	0.64
1949	0.75	0.09	0.43	0.04	0.47
1950	0.67	0.09	0.28	0.05	0.33
1951	0.84	0.19	0.27	0.12	0.40
1952	0.93	0.02	0.17	0.05	0.22
1953	1.05	0.07	0.14	0.01	0.15
1954	0.89	0.07	0.15	0.01	0.17
1955	0.78	0.09	0.11	0.01	0.11
1956	1.09	0.12	0.10	0.01	0.11
1957	0.62	0.10	0.035	0.012	0.05
1958	0.88	0.06	0.075	0.013	0.09
1959	0.52	0.013	0.08	0.00	0.08
1960	0.28	0.00	0.075	0.00	0.075
1961	0.45	0.02	0.13	0.00	0.13
1962	0.28	0.02	0.14	0.02	0.17
1963	0.29	0.02	0.14	0.013	0.16
1964	0.20	0.027	0.040	0.013	0.053



## DEATHS

There were 3 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis during the year, and 1 death attributable to non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The table of causes of death on page 15 gives the analysis by age and sex of those dying of respiratory and all other forms of tuberculosis.

## AFTER-CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS

It will be seen that the deaths from respiratory tuberculosis were below the average for the country as a whole. Reference to the table of deaths shows these occurred in the older age groups of the population.

## Prophylactic Measures

Immunisation is carried out at the Infant Welfare Centres, and at schools, and also by general practitioners by arrangement with the Authority.

The table below gives details of initial protection given by the injection of prophylactics against diphtheria, smallpox, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and tetanus.

Disease against which protection given	No. of primary courses performed						Performed by Local Health Authority	Performed by General Practitioner
	Under 1 year	1 year	2 to 4 years	5 to 14 years	15 years or over	Total		
Diphtheria ...	617	189	89	253	—	1148	840	308
Smallpox ...	77	311	22	21	61	492	318	174
Whooping Cough	614	185	82	2	—	883	576	307
Poliomyelitis (Injection) ...	—	10	4	—	2	16	—	16
Poliomyelitis (Oral) ...	136	594	183	133	100	1146	920	226
Tetanus ...	617	189	89	253	—	1148	840	308

As in previous years the response to all forms of immunisation and vaccination has been poor. The public seem to prefer to leave to chance what could easily be prevented with a little effort. Too often they fail to realise that these diseases are kept away from the community only by a very large percentage being protected by immunisation and that, when the disease has already occurred, it is too late to seek protection by immunisation.

## RE-INFORCEMENT MEASURES

In addition to the above measures of primary protection the following numbers were given re-inforcement doses :

			By Local Health Authority		By General Practitioners		Total
Diphtheria	...	...	1351	...	48	...	1399
Re-vaccination (Smallpox)	...	...	130	...	59	...	189
Poliomyelitis (3rd dose)	...	...	4	...	58	...	62
„ (4th „ )	...	...	676	...	14	...	690
Tetanus...	...	...	1349	...	49	...	1398

*POLIOMYELITIS*

At the end of the year 26,906 persons had completed a full course of three doses since the commencement of the scheme, and the age distribution of these completed cases is as follows :

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	3963
5 to 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	9230
16 to 26 years	...	...	...	...	...	8692
Over 26 years	...	...	...	...	...	4131
Expectant mothers		...	...	...	...	890
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	<u>26,906</u>

*FOURTH INJECTION*

At the end of the year 4,835 children, aged not less than 5 years, and not more than 12 years of age, had received a fourth dose either by injection or by the oral method.

**DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION. Table Showing Numbers of Children Immunised in Age Groups**

[illegible]



## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

The Welfare Services are operated by the same administration as the Health Services following the merger of the two Departments last year. Both the clerical and welfare staffs have been closely merged to secure integration and economy of staff. A Senior Administrative Welfare Assistant is in day-to-day charge of the service. The establishment of 2 Social Workers and 2 Welfare Assistants has been very depleted and, at the end of the year, there was only 1 Social Worker and 1 Welfare Assistant in office. Arrangements had been made for the appointment of a Welfare Assistant who is a 'Trainee' Social Worker. Responsibility for the routine visiting of aged persons was passed to the Health Visiting Service and the services of the Social Worker were reserved for the handicapped and for specially difficult cases.

### *RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION*

The main residential accommodation is in Whitecross Homes, a former Poor Law Institution, which has undergone considerable adaptation and modernisation. This establishment provides places for 83 males and 60 females. At the 31st December, there were 61 female residents and 70 male residents. In addition to this accommodation the authority operate an Old Persons' Home known as "The Chestnuts" at Lymm, which accommodates 21 persons and is, at all times, fully occupied. This is a converted house and provides a very high standard of accommodation. During the year this was made an establishment which admitted both male and female patients, previously only female residents had been accepted, but it was considered feasible to have a mixed community, which was carried out with great success.

Towards the end of the year the authority was giving consideration to the closure of Whitecross Homes and its replacement by 3 modern Hostels in association with a few Old Peoples' Bungalows. This would constitute a major step forward in the provision of services for the aged. While the accommodation provided in Whitecross Homes is very adequate, it does not reach the standards we expect in a modern Welfare Service, and it is hoped that it may be possible to close this establishment in a very short time.

### *TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION*

For some years it has been the practice to accommodate the homeless for whatever reason, in the Old Peoples' accommodation at Whitecross Homes. Since Whitecross Homes has had insufficient accommodation to meet the requirements of the old people it has become increasingly difficult to find accommodation for homeless families in this institution without considerable disruption to the lives of the aged residents. The authority have, therefore, decided to set aside one or two sub-standard properties in which such cases can be temporarily housed pending their making other arrangements.



# Welfare Arrangements for Handicapped Persons

## BLIND PERSONS

The duties of the authority are administered partly directly and partly by the Warrington and District Society for the Blind. The authority employ two Home Teachers who operate throughout the area covered by the Society, which includes the adjoining part of Lancashire. The local authority provides sheltered employment and training for suitable blind persons in a Workshop for the Blind, and the Superintendent of the Workshops acts as Secretary of the Local Voluntary Society. The tables below indicates the new registrations of the blind and the incidence during the year of the disability due to certain special causes. The Blind Workshops employ 18 males and 5 females, following the traditional crafts of basket making, mat making, brush making and knitting.

## BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

### 1. NUMBERS ON THE REGISTER

	BLIND			PARTIALLY SIGHTED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Numbers on register at 1.1.64 ... ..	77	66	143	28	28	56
Numbers added to register during year	10	8	18	6	13	19
Numbers on register at 31.12.64 ... ..	81	69	150	31	36	67

### 2. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED PERSONS

	Cause of disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
No. of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Form B.D. 8 recommended :				
(a) No treatment :				
Blind Persons ...	5	2	—	8
Partially-sighted persons ... ..	1	—	—	4
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical):				
Blind persons ...	1	2	—	—
Partially-sighted persons ... ..	5	1	—	8
Number of cases at (b) above, which on follow-up action, had received treatment : Blind Persons	—	2	—	—

During the year no case of retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants was notified.

## DEAF PERSONS

The local authority's functions in regard to the welfare of the deaf are exercised by the Warrington and District Society for the Deaf. The number of cases at the 31st December was as follows :

Deaf ... ..	50
Hard of Hearing ... ..	38

## HANDICAPPED PERSONS (*Other Types*)

There were 215 persons on the authority's register at the 31st December, 1964. Classes in handicraft instruction are held twice weekly for various classes of disabled persons. In addition, within the Blind Workshops, there is a Physically Handicapped Section engaged in paper bag making, in which 4 men and 2 women are employed. Transport is supplied where required to enable persons to attend the Physically Handicapped Handicrafts Class, but not for those persons employed in the sheltered workshops.

## ADAPTATIONS

7 alterations were carried out at the homes of Handicapped Persons during the year to help overcome the effects of their disabilities.

## SECTION 47

### REMOVAL OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION

Action was taken under this Section in one case during the year. The person concerned was removed to Whitecross Homes, and has settled there very happily.

## BURIAL OF THE DEAD

Arrangements were made in 7 cases during the year since, in these cases, there was no other person or organisation able or willing to accept responsibility for burial.

## CHIROPODY SERVICE

Chiropody for the physically handicapped and for the aged is provided at the Garven Place Clinic for those persons able to travel to the Clinic either by public transport or by ambulance. In the case of the housebound there is an arrangement whereby the Council of Social Service provide a Domiciliary Chiropodist, in recognition of which the authority pay an Annual Grant to the Council of Social Service which covers chiropody and other services rendered by that body.

## MEALS ON WHEELS

A service for the distribution of Meals on Wheels to aged persons is carried out. Meals are provided from the Whitecross Homes kitchen and from a Works Canteen and are distributed by voluntary workers from the Women's Voluntary Service and the Council of Social Service. I am most grateful to the volunteers from these Organisations who expend so much time and energy in distributing the meals. Without their help this service could not possibly be operated. An average of 390 meals per week were distributed.

## GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICES

During the year the medical staff of the Department carried out medical examinations on entrants to the Council's Service and on staff absent owing to illness to advise on their fitness to return to duty. Details are given below of the numbers of these medical examinations.

Examinations to determine fitness for entry to the Authority's Service or Superannuation Scheme	Males	Females	Total
... ..	243	334	577
Examinations to determine fitness to return to duty after absence owing to illness			
... ..	106	76	182
TOTALS	349	410	759



# Notifications of Birth

The table below gives details of all births notified during the year occurring in the home, or in Institutions, and gives the total number of births finally attributable to Warrington after outward transfer of births attributable to other Authorities. This figure of attributable notified births does not necessarily coincide with the number of attributable registered births supplied by the Registrar-General.

	Domiciliary										Institutional										Totals									
	Live Births						Still Births		Total Births		Live Births						Still Births		Total Births		Live Births						Still Births		Total Births	
	Pre-mature		Mature		Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Pre-mature		Mature		Total		M	F	M	F
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	10	12	299	291	309	303	4	—	313	303	107	80	857	756	964	836	23	29	987	865	117	92	1156	1047	1273	1139	27	29	1300	1168
Births notified as occurring in Warrington ... ..	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	1	4	1	1	3	3	4	4	—	1	5	4	5	1	1	7	3	8	4	—	2	8	6
Total of all births notified ...	10	12	303	291	313	303	4	1	317	304	108	81	860	759	968	840	23	30	991	870	118	93	1163	1050	1281	1143	27	31	1308	1174
Births occurring in Warrington attributable to other Authorities (Outward Transfers) ... ..	—	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	3	1	59	44	441	390	500	434	15	15	515	449	59	44	444	391	503	435	15	15	518	450
Total births attributable to Warrington ... ..	10	12	300	290	310	302	4	1	314	303	49	37	419	369	468	406	8	15	476	421	59	49	719	659	778	708	12	16	790	724



# PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

## MATERNAL AND CHILD-CARE

### GENERAL

Maternal and Child Care Services are based on the Health and Education Clinic at the rear of the Health and Welfare Department, and at the Health Centre, Orford. These services are supported by two clinics, one of which is held in hired premises.

### ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL SERVICES

The arrangement whereby hospital maternity beds at the General Hospital were booked at a special ante-natal session in the clinic was terminated on the 1st October, 1964. Other ante-natal clinics are still being held, and are staffed by midwives and a health visitor. A Consultant Obstetrician is in attendance at a special session to see special cases and conduct any post-natal examinations. There were no post-natal examinations last year at the clinic, since almost all patients who are confined at home have booked a general practitioner who is under contract to carry out post-natal examinations.

Ante-natal classes were held and health education was continued on a personal basis by the health visitor and midwives.

Attendances at midwives' sessions	...	...	2410
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	------

Attendances to book for hospital confinement	...	378
--	-----	-----

The midwives' clinic attendances decreased by 38 as compared with 1963, and the hospital bed booking clinic attendances decreased by 224.

Attendances at the Local Health Authority's ante-natal clinic during the year were as follows :—

Number of expectant mothers attending...	996
--	-----

Total number of attendances made	...	2966
----------------------------------	-----	------

### RELAXATION CLASSES

Relaxation classes are held weekly at Garven Place Clinic conducted by health visitors and midwives with the assistance of a part-time physiotherapist. The attendances were :

Number of expectant and nursing mothers attending	...	...	...	...	...	190
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total number of attendances made	...	...	888
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Number of classes held	...	...	...	...	49
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

The total number of premature infants born in the area during 1964 was 108. The figure for 1963 was 106.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME TO WARRINGTON MOTHERS

Weight at Birth	Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Grand Total
	Total	Died within 24 hrs of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs of birth	Survived 28 days	
2-lb. 3-ozs. or less	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Over 2-lb. 3-oz. up to and including 3-lb. 4-oz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3-lb. 4-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 6-oz.	1	—	1	2	—	1	3
Over 4-lb. 6-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 15-oz. .	4	—	4	1	1	—	5
Over 4-lb. 15-oz. up to and including 5-lb. 8-oz.	13	—	13	—	—	—	13
TOTALS ... ..	18	—	18	4	2	1	22

24 premature infants died within 28 days during 1964. This means that 22.2 per cent of the 108 premature infants born during the year died within 28 days. Only .725 per cent of full-term babies died within the month.

CHILD WELFARE

GENERAL

The four Infant Welfare Centres continued to operate as in previous years, but the clinic at Bewsey was transferred to more suitable premises in November, 1964, which will enable more services to be provided for the area in the future.

The Toddlers' Clinics provide a service very similar to the School Health Service. The child receives a detailed medical examination and a full range of specialist services are available, including the special clinics provided by the Education Service. Children can be referred to the Child Guidance Clinic, and the visiting Consultant is available to discuss individual problems with medical and nursing staff. These Toddlers' Clinics are an important factor in establishing the means whereby the developmental progress of children may be carefully observed both prior to entry to school and later in their progress through school life. The attendance at these clinics is often disappointing.

The Centres being operated at the end of the year were as follows :

13 Folly Lane, Bewsey.

Toddlers Clinic. Tuesday 10 a.m. to 12 noon. (By appointment).

Welfare Centre : Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Central Clinic, Garven Place.

Toddlers' Clinic. Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (By appointment)

Welfare Centre. Wednesday 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Orford Health Centre.

Toddlers' Clinic. Thursday 10 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. (By appointment).

Welfare Centre. Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
Thursday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Methodist Schoolroom, Latchford.

Welfare Centre. Friday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

### *CONGENITAL DEFECTS*

During the year arrangements were made whereby every congenital defect which was noticed at birth was notified to the Department. This was done by details of the defect being put on the birth notification card by the midwife who delivered the baby. This system ensures that every child who has been notified as suffering from a congenital defect can be carefully kept under surveillance. During the year 23 congenital defects were reported.



Details of the attendances at these Infant Welfare Centres, and at the three Toddlers' Clinics are given below :

1. INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name of Centre	No. of Child Welfare Sessions per month	No. of children who first attended and who at first attendance were under 1 year	Number of children who attended during year and who were born in :			Total number of children who attended during year	Number of attendances during the year who at the date of attendance were			Total attendances during the year
			1964	1963	1962-59		under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 & over but under 5	
*Central Clinic, Garven Place .	12	471	407	452	424	1283	4497	769	309	5575
*Bewsey ...	8	140	113	98	108	319	1108	204	67	1379
*Orford ...	12	403	312	279	356	947	3685	693	389	4767
Latchford ...	4	130	105	163	63	331	1439	303	37	1779
TOTALS ...	36	1144	937	992	951	2880	10729	1969	802	13500

\* Includes figures for Toddlers' Clinic, details of which are given separately.

2. TODDLERS' CLINICS

No. of Sessions held	No. of appointments made	No. of toddlers who attended	No. of revisits by toddlers	Total No. of attendances made	No. referred for treatment
144	1282	306	566	872	38

3. CONSULTATIONS WITH MEDICAL OFFICER

Name of Centre					Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	Totals
Central Clinic, Garven Place	...	...	...	...	814	128	942
Bewsey	...	...	...	...	277	72	349
Orford	...	...	...	...	663	100	763
Latchford	...	...	...	...	273	66	339
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	2027	366	2393

DENTAL CARE

The number of expectant and nursing mothers attending for inspection and treatment during the year was again rather less than the previous year.

During the year, 219 children of pre-school age were dentally inspected, and 182 commenced treatment. The total attendances in the same period were 261.

The number of expectant and nursing mothers dentally inspected totalled 118, and the number of attendances made for treatment was 371.

General anaesthetics administered totalled 194.

The tables below give details of the work carried out during the year

					Examined	Commenced Treatment	Made Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers					118	120	85
Children under 5					219	182	147

	Scaling and gum treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate treatment	Cr'ns and Inlays	Extractions	General Anæsthetics	Dentures		X-Rays
							Full	Part	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	121	95	—	—	351	52	26	12	6
Children under 5	5	66	—	—	233	142	—	—	—

DAY NURSERIES

The Authority at the end of the year had one Day Nursery in operation providing accommodation for 50 children under the age of five years.

ADMISSIONS

Number of new applications for admission			Number of children admitted		
Short term Cases	Social Cases	Other Cases	Short term Cases	Social Cases	Other Cases
7	64	64	5	43	4

ATTENDANCES MADE AT THE DAY NURSERY  
(MONDAY TO FRIDAY)

No. of attendances			No. of days open
0—2 years	2—5 years	0—5 years	
4439	7268	11707	255

The table below gives the number of places in the two age groups at the Day Nursery, and the average daily attendances during the year.

0 to 2 years		2 to 5 years		0 to 5 years	
No. of places	Average daily attendance	No. of places	Average daily attendance	No. of places	Average daily attendance
14	17.41	36	28.50	50	45.91

There is one private nursery in the town registered under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.



## *CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN*

19 such cases were admitted to various homes during 1964, as compared with 16 in 1963. Close co-operation is maintained between the various homes to which the mothers are admitted and the Authority, in order to secure follow-up of the infants.

Included in the figure of visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1964 are 179 visits to illegitimate children under one year, and 159 to those over one year old.

Priority in the allocation of nursery accommodation is given to the children of unmarried mothers who go out to work.

## *WELFARE FOODS AND VITAMINS*

National Dried Milk and vitamins were available at the Welfare Foods Shop each day, Monday to Saturday, at Infant Welfare Centres during session, and at sessions of the Hospital Ante-natal Clinics. Figures are given below of the sales for 1963 and 1964 for comparison :

	1964	1963
National Dried Milk ... ..	31,827 tins	35,825 tins
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	1,304 bottles	1,437 bottles
Vitamins " A " and " D "	2,137 packets	2,038 packets
Orange Juice ... ..	15,817 bottles	15,274 bottles

# PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING AND ALLIED SERVICES

## HEALTH VISITING

### *STAFF*

At the 1st January, 1964, the staff consisted of:—

- 1 Superintendent Nursing Officer
- 1 Senior Health Visitor
- 1 Whole-time Health Visitor
- 9 Health Visitor/School Nurses
- 3 Student Health Visitors
- 2 Clinic Nurses

During the year the Authority was successful in recruiting two Student Health Visitors who later in the year proceeded to Manchester for training. Three Student Health Visitors qualified during the year.

At the end of the year the staff position was:—

- 1 Superintendent Nursing Officer
- 1 Senior Health Visitor
- 1 Whole-time Health Visitor
- 12 Health Visitor/School Nurses
- 2 Student Health Visitors
- 2 Clinic Nurses

### *HEALTH VISITORS' DUTIES*

With the increase of staff the Health Visiting service has shown improvements in all branches of Preventive Medicine. It has meant smaller areas for each Health Visitor, thereby intensive work was carried out more efficiently.

During the year routine visiting of the aged and infirm became a much more detailed part of their work.

The Health Visitors still continue to attend the Chest Clinic at the local hospital on a rota system, thereby keeping a close liaison between hospital and domiciliary work relating to tuberculosis. Tine tests and readings are carried out for the Chest Physician on all contacts of tuberculosis under the age of 15 years.

One Health Visitor attends fortnightly at the Special Clinic for follow-up visits and reports, at the request of the Venereologist.

Routine tests for Phenylketonuria were carried out on all children at 10-14 days and again at 4-6 weeks.

Problem families still take up a large proportion of the Health Visitors' time and much is done to prevent break-up of homes. Close contact is maintained with both voluntary and statutory organisations in efforts to help families as units.

On the increase was the young unmarried mother, and in this field the Health Visitor is working with the voluntary services of the Church, of all denominations, to try to establish closer relationships with the unmarried mother and her parents.

Student nurses from the local hospital spent 1 day with the Health Visitor for a brief resume of domiciliary work.

Student Health Visitors from a nearby training Authority spent 2 days here and were given an insight into County Borough services.

Ante-natal and Post-natal relaxation classes were held weekly at the ante-natal clinic. Film shows and group teaching have proved very successful.

Sweep tests of hearing of children under 5 years were carried out as routine, and where necessary referred through the Assistant Medical Officer of Health to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, who attends the Central Clinic on a Sessional basis.

Continuing effort is made to establish closer relationship with General Practitioners and whilst at present the attachment of Health Visitors to Group practice has not been practicable it is hoped that the present arrangement, which is working successfully, of individual approach by Health Visitor to General Practitioner and visa versa can be maintained until other arrangements can be made.

Routine visiting on a selective basis of all children under 5 years was carried out. Visits were paid to all notified cases of infectious disease, and advice on care and after-care in these cases was given.

Visits were made to physically handicapped children under 5 years of age at 3 monthly intervals.

Visiting of the subnormal persons in their own home, and those on holiday from hospital, was carried on as usual.



SUMMARY OF WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS

1. Visits to Mothers and Young Children

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 and over but under 5 years
	First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits
5,305	544	698	1446	6928	5184	6162

2. Other Visits

For purposes of After-care :	first visits	...	...	...	20
	subsequent visits	...	...	...	5
To the aged and infirm :	first visits	...	...	...	85
	subsequent visits	...	...	...	100
To cases of notifiable disease	...	...	...	...	160
To contacts with cases of V.D.	...	...	...	...	3
Special visits	...	...	...	...	722
Visits to severely sub-normal patients	...	...	...	...	118
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	1213

3. Attendances at Clinics and Centres

No. of attendances at Welfare Centre Sessions	...	...	1102
No. of attendances at Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions	...	...	44
No. of attendances at Hospital Out-Patient Clinics for purpose of liaison :			
To V.D. Clinic	...	...	9

HEALTH EDUCATION

In Health Education the main emphasis has again been on personal teaching in the homes by various sections of the Local Health Authority's staff. The work has been supplemented by posters and by lectures to interested bodies. Lectures have been mainly on the subject of smoking and lung cancer, and it would appear that there is a small diminution in the amount of cigarette smoking. Health Education in regard to V.D. is a more difficult problem. There has been increased publicity through the use of posters and by the publishing of sites of clinics.

## MIDWIFERY

### STAFF

At the 1st January, 1964, the staff consisted of :—

1 Superintendent Nursing Officer

9 Midwives employed by the Local Authority.

### ORGANISATION

The town is divided into two areas, No. 1 District 4 midwives, No. 2 District 5 midwives, each area providing cover for off duty and holiday periods.

During the year one midwife was granted an allowance for an Auto-scooter, six midwives receive casual-user car allowances, the remaining two using cycles.

During the later part of the year the ante-natal booking clinic was transferred to the local hospitals' new maternity unit. Midwives operate their own ante-natal clinics at the Central Clinic on a rota system. A post-natal clinic is held by appointment at which the Consultant Obstetrician attends.

### MATERNITY CASES ATTENDED

There were 616 domiciliary confinements reported and 887 institutional confinements during the year.

Midwives employed by the Authority attended 613 cases (1 where no doctor was booked and 612 where a doctor was booked).

### MEDICAL AID

Medical aid was summoned by midwives in 81 domiciliary cases including 77 cases where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act. The Authority is liable for the payment of the practitioners' fees in the other 4 cases.

### ANALGESIA

All the municipal midwives are qualified to administer analgesia (trilene, gas and air, and pethidine) in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board. All midwives are equipped for trilene administration.

During the year municipal midwives administered analgesics to Warrington mothers as follows :—

Gas and Air	Trilene	Pethidine
1	528	409

### PUERPERAL PYREXIA

21 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified, all of which were hospital cases.

### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

A free issue of maternity outfits is made in accordance with Ministry of Health instructions, namely, to those patients whose confinement will be conducted under the National Health Service arrangement. 702 such outfits were issued during the year.

VISITS PAID BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

	For Ante- natal Care	During Puerper- ium period	After 10th day (for post-natal care)	To Pupils' Cases	For Other Reasons	TOTAL
Doctor not booked ... ..	9	7	3	—	32	51
Doctor booked	2814	4711	125	3092	456	11198
TOTALS ...	2823	4718	128	3092	488	11249
Visits to patients discharged from hospital before 10th day						1451

During 1964, 421 maternity patients were discharged from hospital before the tenth day of puerperium.

MIDWIFERY TRAINING

There are 6 Teaching Midwives on the Local Authority staff.  
The Warrington General Hospital is an approved training school for Part II.

DUTY ARRANGEMENTS

The routine off-duty rota provides for each midwife being not “on call” two evenings per week, and having one day per week and one week-end in four off-duty. The average case load per year is 68 cases per midwife and in an area where pupil midwives are in training this is not a heavy case load. There are no special arrangements for a night rota system in view of the moderate case load. The Ambulance Service provides transport, where necessary, to convey the midwife and her equipment to night cases.

Efforts are being made to revise districts, thereby a possibility of alternative arrangements than those existing can be met, e.g. alternate week-ends or a rota system.



## HOME NURSING

### *STAFF*

At 1st January, 1964, the staff consisted of :—

- 1 Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.
- 14 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 1 Part-time Home Nurse.

At 31st December, 1964, the staff consisted of :—

- 1 Superintendent of the Home Nursing Service.
- 15 Whole-time Home Nurses.
- 1 Part-time Home Nurse.

### *ORGANISATION*

The total number of new cases attended during the year was slightly down on those for 1963. The number of visits however increased.

With the number of nurses having been increased by one during the year, and the fact that nurses are receiving car allowances and one nurse an allowance for her moped, a very high standard of work is expected.

### *TRAINING*

No Home Nurses were seconded for District Training.

10 Home Nurses attended a one-day Refresher Course organised by Lancashire County Council.

CASES ATTENDED

The tables below give details of the numbers and types of cases attended, the disposal of cases, and visits paid, by Home Nurses during the year.

Type of Case	No. of cases on books at 1/1/64	No. of cases added to books during year	No. of cases on books at end of year
Medical ... ..	282	1131	314
Surgical ... ..	46	220	46
Infectious Diseases ... ..	3	46	1
Tuberculosis ... ..	3	9	4
Maternal Complications ... ..	—	6	—
Others ... ..	16	17	14
TOTALS ... ..	350	1429	379

Of the total of 1,429 new cases attended during the year 218 were under 5 years of age, and 526 were over 65 years of age.

1,779 cases were attended during the year. The table below gives details of the disposal of the 1,400 cases removed from the books during the year.

Type of Case	Patients Convalescent	Patients Died	Patients sent to hospital	Patients removed from books for other causes
Medical ... ..	708	103	156	125
Surgical ... ..	150	16	32	21
Infectious Diseases ... ..	41	4	11	1
Tuberculosis ... ..	4	—	2	1
Maternal Complications ... ..	6	—	—	—
Others ... ..	13	—	1	5
TOTALS ... ..	922	123	202	153

VISITS PAID

Home Nurses made a total of 49,976 visits to all cases during the year, compared with 48,671 in 1963. Details of the numbers of visits paid to the various types of case are given below :—

To medical cases ... ..	40,556
To surgical cases ... ..	8,031
To cases of infectious disease ... ..	382
To cases of tuberculosis ... ..	718
To cases of maternal complications ... ..	42
To other cases ... ..	247

## *INJECTION CLINIC*

In addition to the cases attended in their homes, 138 patients made 1,674 attendances at the Clinic for the purpose of receiving injections. At the close of the year 54 patients were still attending this Clinic.

## *BATHS SERVICE*

During the year this service which provides trained staff to visit the aged and infirm in their homes to give them baths was continued. 141 old people received this service and 2667 visits were paid to their homes by the staff.

## *SICK ROOM EQUIPMENT*

The demand for sick room equipment has increased during 1964. The number of articles issued in 1963 was 467 and in 1964 575.

The stock of sick room equipment has had to be increased during the year, and at the end of 1964, the Department held 51 backrests, 59 wheelchairs and 32 commode chairs. These are the larger items of equipment available for loan among the 16 various items which are issued either from the Clinic, Garven Place, or the Orford Health Centre.

Sick room equipment is only issued following a request from the family doctor or nurse to persons residing in the County Borough. The loan of any equipment is subject to review every three months. This is made necessary by the heavy demand for all types of equipment kept in stock.

Equipment which is required on a permanent basis is not supplied by the Health Department, but is obtained from the Ministry of Health on the recommendation of a Consultant Physician.

## *INCONTINENCE PADS*

These pads are supplied where necessary to persons who are receiving home nursing care. No charge is made for this service, but the patient is expected to dispose of the pads where possible. Arrangements can, however, be made for incineration in exceptional circumstances.



## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

### STAFF

At 31st December, 1964, the staff consisted of :

1 Domestic Help Organiser.

2 Domestic Help Visitors

1 Clerk/Typist.

115 Domestic Helps (part-time).

### ORGANISATION

In accordance with the Authority's ten year development plan the number of domestic helps employed at 31st December, 1964, had increased to 115 compared with 102 at the end of 1963. Many of these Home Helps are employed on a part-time basis, and the whole-time equivalent at 31st December, 1964, was 75.0.

During the year the hourly rate for applicants paying Full Cost was increased on two occasions, the last increase bringing the hourly rate to 5s. 0d.

Of the 662 current cases at 31st December, 1964, 589 had incomes at the National Assistance level and were, therefore, not required to pay for their Domestic help.

The amount of help given to all cases is based on the particular circumstances of each household and family, and in this respect it is considered that close relatives should bear some of the responsibility of looking after the infirm.

### STATISTICS

The following table gives details of the numbers and types of cases attended and the visits paid by Domestic Helps during the year :—

#### CATEGORIES OF CASES

	Total cases dealt with during 1964	Total visits	Cases on books at 31st Dec., 1964
Chronic Sick and Aged ... ..	815	57934	651
Tuberculosis ... ..	6	661	6
Acute illness ... ..	6	26	1
Mothers with young children ...	18	413	3
Maternity ... ..	26	192	1
TOTALS ... ..	871	59,226	662

As will be seen from the above table the Chronic Sick and Aged Category has once more absorbed the majority of the help, the proportion of the whole being 97 per cent.

It is interesting to note that the number of tuberculosis cases is unchanged, there being no new cases in 1964.

DETAILS OF SOURCES OF APPLICATIONS IN THE YEAR 1964  
ARE LISTED BELOW :

General Practitioner	...	...	...	...	55
Hospitals	...	...	...	...	49
Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	12
Home Nurses	...	...	...	...	7
Mental Health	...	...	...	...	3
National Assistance Board		...	...	...	22
Welfare Services	...	...	...	...	10
Midwives	...	...	...	...	3
Blind Welfare	...	...	...	...	5
Applicant or Family	...	...	...	...	82
Children's Department	...	...	...	...	1
Others	...	...	...	...	15
					264

During the year the average number of visits each week by domestic helps was 1139, compared with 990 in 1963.

The Organiser and the two Home Help Visitors have paid 3,161 visits to homes in connection with the service.

VISITS BY DOMESTIC HELPS

	Chronic Sick and Aged	T.B.	Acute Illness	Mothers with young children	Maternity	Total
January ...	4813	55	—	57	31	4956
February ...	4363	55	6	43	6	4473
March ...	5277	67	—	48	41	5433
April ...	6954	72	—	34	27	7087
May ...	5590	63	—	35	14	5702
June ...	10341	115	3	41	25	10525
July ...						
August ...						
September ...	4527	44	6	28	—	4605
October ...	5839	68	5	59	20	5991
November ...	4748	58	—	35	8	4849
December ...	5482	64	6	33	20	5605
TOTALS ...	57934	661	26	413	192	59226

# CHIROPODY SERVICE

This year the chiropody service has been in greater demand than ever, with steadily increasing numbers of patients. There are now 839 patients requiring chiropody treatment, many of whom are not getting the frequent treatment they require.

There is, therefore, greater need than ever for another chiropodist.

This year 2,469 attendances have been made, and on the whole this is very good.

Many handicapped patients are still finding the minibus a great asset. This year the vehicle has covered 2,473 miles on chiropody journeys.

The Warrington Council of Social Service continued to provide a domiciliary service for patients who were unable to attend the Clinic. The help given by the Council of Social Service is greatly appreciated.

Details are given below of the cases treated at the clinic during the year :—

Priority Group	No. of cases seen	No. of attendances made	Transport		Cases on books 31/12/64
			No. of cases	No. of journeys made	
Aged and Infirm ...	671	2418	113	700	823
Physically Handicapped ...	14	49	4	34	14
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	2	2	—	—	2
TOTALS ...	687	2469	117	734	839

Total number of Sessions ... 401



## AMBULANCE SERVICE

### ORGANISATION

During the year under review there was again a considerable rise in the number of persons carried and also in the mileage covered.

The number of persons carried increased by 2,852 to a total of 36,199. The mileage increased by 9,737 to a total of 138,047. The overall mileage per patient figure however again decreased to 3.81.

The number of persons carried for which Warrington was wholly responsible was 30,499 which figure exceeds the total persons carried for both the County Borough and the two Agencies in Lancashire and Cheshire in 1962, the last time that the staff establishment was adjusted to meet demand.

The loss this year of the Cheshire Agency and the loss early next year of the Lancashire Agency will have the effect of almost re-establishing the balance of 1962.

Since the loss of the Cheshire Agency we are still providing a "good neighbour" emergency cover at times in this area, and supplying re-fuelling facilities to the ambulances stationed at Grappenhall.

### VEHICLES

One new custom built dual purpose vehicle was ordered during the year as an addition to our fleet. This vehicle is designed mainly to augment the sitting case capacity of our vehicles; in case of need, however it can be quickly adapted to act as a relief ambulance and should prove a valuable addition to the fleet.

At the close of the year delivery of this vehicle was still awaited but it is expected to join the fleet early in 1965.

### ACCIDENTS

The number of incidents involving vehicles fell to 10, a decrease of four on last year, and in the main the incidents were all of a minor nature.

### STAFF

The numbers employed remained the same as in previous years. Sickness and still increasing holiday entitlements were again the main cause of overtime working.

A new tunic type uniform was issued to all personnel for the first time this year. This new uniform is much smarter in appearance than former issues and brings our service in line with the generally accepted standard for Ambulance Services.

### EMERGENCY CALLS

In view of the frequency of high priority patient transfers to Liverpool Hospitals necessitating the provision of Police escorts, pre-determined set routes to the hospitals most likely to be used were planned in conjunction with the Chief Constable. In practice the plan has worked excellently.

M.6. Motorway calls were again confined to a very few occasions when the County resources were unable to cope.

## *STAFF TRAINING*

Two members of the staff were engaged on a course of the Institute of Certificated Ambulance Personnel and are due to take the examination involved early in 1965.

The majority of the staff requalified in both First Aid and in Home Nursing during the year.

The Ambulance Officer attended a course of Extended First Aid and was successful in the qualifying examination at its termination.

## *CIVIL DEFENCE*

Numbers in training continued at a satisfactory level and instruction was again undertaken by the Ambulance Officer.

Selected members of the Section passed an examination in Extended First Aid. Other members re-qualified in both First Aid and in Home Nursing.

An Advanced Test was held and certain members of prospective officer class were successful in passing.

## *SPECIAL SERVICES*

We again continued to provide certain transport and services for other than purely ambulance work during the year.

Emergency Oxygen was supplied 13 times during the year.

Obstetrical Flying Squad transport was supplied 27 times.

17 Chiropody patients were carried.

Transport for the Home Nursing Service was provided 13 times.

Handicapped persons were transported 6 times.

215 messages requesting the services of Home Nurses were received and passed to the appropriate persons for action.

There were 20 malicious calls in the year, an increase of one on last years total. One prosecution ensued.

STATISTICAL TABLES

The following tables give details of the work carried out in respect of Warrington patients, in the agency areas operated by agreement with Lancashire and Cheshire County Councils, and for other Ambulance Authorities.

WARRINGTON CASES

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances .	1548	6	11871	13425	52733	3.92
Sitting-case cars ... ..	263	11	12049	12323	45004	3.65
TOTALS ...	1811	17	23920	25748	97737	3.79

CASES IN LANCASHIRE AGENCY AREA

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances .	358	4	1994	2356	12999	5.51
Sitting-case cars ... ..	14	1	2294	2309	12581	5.44
TOTALS ...	372	5	4288	4665	25580	5.48

CASES IN CHESHIRE AGENCY AREA

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances .	234	—	707	941	6938	7.37
Sitting-case cars ... ..	6	—	88	94	705	7.50
TOTALS ...	240	—	795	1035	7643	7.38



# OTHER CASES

	No. of patients carried				Miles	
	Emergency	Infectious disease	Sickness	Total	No. run	Average per patient
Ambulances .	25	—	72	97	765	7·88
Sitting-case .						
cars ... ..	1	—	21	22	241	10·95
TOTALS ...	26	—	93	119	1006	8·45

# SUMMARY

				No. of patients carried	No. of miles run		
Warrington cases ...	...	25748	...	97737			
Lancashire C.C. cases	..	4665	...	25580			
Cheshire C.C. cases	...	1035	...	7643			
Other cases	...	4751	...	7087			
TOTALS ...		...	36199	...	138047		
						1964	1963
Average number of miles per patient :				Ambulances	4·31	4·32	
				Cars	3·36	3·45	
				All vehicles	3·81	3·84	

# MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

## SUBNORMALITY

At the end of the year 113 patients, as shown below, were in the community care of the authority.

Category of patient	Under age 16		16 yrs. and over		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Subnormal patients receiving routine home visits ...	—	—	2	6	2	6
Severely subnormal patients receiving routine home visits ... ..	31	20	24	30	55	50
TOTALS ... ..	31	20	26	36	57	56
Patients included in figure above attending Junior Training Centre ... ..	29	13	—	—	29	13

Routine visitation of subnormal patients is carried out by the Health Visitors, who, for this purpose made 118 visits during the year.

## JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

At the beginning of the year the number of children attending the Junior Training Centre was 58. This was too many to be comfortably accommodated in the present premises, but the situation was eased when the Cheshire children left after Easter. This left 37 children attending, but this had increased to 43 at the end of December.

The Nursery Group commenced free activity during the year, and it proved to be more beneficial than the old rigidly organised routine. The children seemed to mix more easily, and commenced to talk much earlier.

The Senior Class, using a variety of games, mainly with a number basis and a few with a word basis have been helped with their counting, number recognition and word recognition. This has proved most successful, and when divided into groups the competitive element seemed to have an excellent stimulating effect.

During the year the children have been taken for occasional group walks, when kerb drill has been practised. This has been a useful follow-up to the road safety lessons given in the class-room.

The building of the new Training Centre was again delayed, but arrangements were in hand for the building to commence early in 1965.

It is extremely difficult to work in the existing premises, and credit must be given to the staff for the work that they have done with the children.

Details are given below of attendances at this Centre during the year.

No. of pupils attending at end of year	...	...	...	43
No. of attendances during year	...	...	...	6664

The Centre was open on 193 days during the year and the pupils attained an attendance rate of 86.6 per cent of the maximum attendances possible.

Pupils attending the Centre who are unable to make their own way there are provided with transport to and from their own homes, using the Minibus based at the Health and Welfare Department, and supplemented by transport from the Ambulance Service.

### *SALISBURY STREET HOSTEL*

The Hostel is now well established and continues to provide a useful service. As in previous years staffing difficulties have proved to be the main problem, but these were eventually solved.

At the end of the year there were 9 patients in permanent residence, one being in the Guardianship of the Authority. From time to time, especially during the summer months, patients are admitted for short-term care, in order to allow their parents to take a holiday.

The operation of the Hostel is still proving expensive, and its future use is under review.

			Under 16 years	Over 16 years	Total
No. of patients resident on	1.1.64	...	7	3	10
„	resident on 31.12.64	...	7	2	9
No. of patient resident days during year		...	...	...	3,508

Hot mid-day meals are cooked at the Hostel and supplied to the men attending the Adult Training Centre. 2,445 meals were supplied during the year.

### *ADULT TRAINING CENTRE*

The staff of the Centre consisted of a Supervisor and Assistant.

The Centre is operating very satisfactorily, and arrangements continue with local firms to provide work for the men. This work consisted of the making of wooden packing cases and vegetable crates. Also gummed labels were fixed to cardboard boxes. Work was also done with wire, and consisted of punching woven wire filters and making woven wire cylinders. The men engaged on these processes are paid a weekly wage based on an assessment of their production ability.

The need for providing similar facilities for female patients has been recognised for some time, and at the end of the year alterations were being made at the Centre in order to accommodate up to 10 female patients.



The Centre was open on 233 days during the year.

Details of attendances are given below :

No. of men in attendance at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. of men in attendance at end of year	...					10
No. of attendances made during year	...					2,206
No. of possible attendances during year	...					2,353
Percentage of possible attendances achieved	...	...	...	...	...	93.75

### OTHER FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER

The following cases were receiving routine visits from Mental Welfare Officers at the end of the year :—

	Males	Females	Total
Mentally ill ... ..	67	119	186

The Mental Welfare Officers are responsible for routine and special visiting of patients affected with other forms of mental disorder. Details of these visits are given below :—

For purposes of after-care	...	...	...	838
For other purposes	...	...	...	306

2,537 interviews were held by Mental Welfare Officers during the year, as follows :—

At office	...	...	...	...	1010
Home visits	...	...	...	...	1112
Elsewhere	...	...	...	...	415

288 patients were admitted to Mental Hospitals through the Mental Health Service, 250 of whom were patients normally resident in the Borough. The remaining 38 admissions were of patients not normally resident in the Borough. 119 of the 250 Borough patients dealt with were being admitted to a Mental Hospital for the first time, the remaining 131 were re-admitted.

Details are given below of the sex and mode of admission of the 288 patients. Where figures are shown in brackets these relate to the number of out-of-borough patients included.

	Males	Females	Total
Admitted informally ... ..	67 (11)	113 (9)	180 (20)
Admitted under compulsory powers of detention :			
Section 25 (for observation) ...	16 (2)	14 (—)	30 (2)
Section 26 (for treatment) ...	12 (3)	11 (—)	23 (3)
Section 29 (for observation in case of emergency) ... ..	28 (7)	25 (6)	53 (13)
Section 60 (by courts) ...	2 (—)	— (—)	2 (—)
TOTALS ... ..	125 (23)	163 (15)	288 (38)

As in previous years the above figures do not include a small number of admissions not dealt with through the Mental Health Service.

It has again been observed that although the average length of stay in Mental Hospitals has been greatly reduced, re-admissions are more frequent.

Help has been readily given to the Mental Welfare Officers by the Police, Welfare Services, W.V.S., etc., and the general practitioners in the town have co-operated well.

### *GUARDIANSHIP*

There were two severely sub-normal patients, both female, under guardianship at the end of the year.

### **HEALTH CENTRE**

The Health Centre continued to operate on the lines indicated in my previous report. No problems have arisen and the arrangements have operated smoothly. Arrangements are in hand for the expansion of the Local Authority Services to include Ante-Natal Services, Relaxation Classes and Chiropody. The large number of practitioners operating from the Centre makes it difficult to use the Centre to its best advantage as a means of co-operation between general practitioner services and the local authority nursing services, but there is no doubt that there is a great advantage in having both types of service operating under one roof.

# ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES

## HOUSING

### HOUSING ACT, 1957

It is the duty of the Health Inspectors to ascertain whether any house is unfit for human habitation. During the year under review 472 houses were inspected in detail under the provisions of the above Act and action taken as follows :—

#### Individually Unfit Houses

The following houses were condemned and demolition or closing orders issued :

- 6, 8, 10 and 12, Jolley Street.
- 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, and 21 Kean Street.
- 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, Challinor Street.
- 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12, Challinor Street.
- 73, Wellington Street.
- 66, Pierpoint Street.
- 133, Ellesmere Street.
- 79, Buttermarket Street.
- 11, Baxter Street.
- 75, Wellington Street.
- 54, Forster Street.
- 22, Wash Lane.
- 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19, Jockey Street.
- 35, Pinnars Brow.
- 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11, Watkin Street.
- 82, 84, and 86, Lord Nelson Street.
- 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13, Sparling Street.
- 3, Foundry Street.
- 73, 75, and 77 Fairclough Avenue
- 66 and 68, Liverpool Road.
- 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90 and 92, Pierpoint Street.
- 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 and 73, Pierpoint Street.
- 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118 and 120, Pierpoint Street.
- 2 and 4, Queen Street.
- 1, 3, and 5, Golden Grove Street.
- 25, 27, and 29, Hopwood Street.
- 25, 29, 31, and 37, Pinnars Brow.
- 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52, Wash Lane.
- 57, Long Lane,
- 14, Annie Street.
- 27, Pinnars Brow.
- 59, 61, and 63, Haydock Street.

#### SLUM CLEARANCE

The Department's present slum clearance programme embracing some 1,450 of the worst houses in the town was drawn up in 1955 and the slum clearance allocation increased from 30 to 100 houses a year. In recent years this allocation has been increased to 150 houses a year. During the latter part of 1964 the Health Inspectors commenced the inspection of an estimated 4,000 unfit houses in the town. It should be noted that



“ substandard ” houses without a bathroom, hot water supply or internal W.C. or similar amenities, of which there are a considerable number in Warrington, are not as yet included in the “ unfit ” category by virtue only of these deficiencies. In determining whether a house is unfit the following standard is used.

“ A house shall be deemed to be unfit if it is so far defective in one or more of the following matters as to be unsuitable for occupation in that condition, i.e., disrepair, instability, dampness, inadequate natural lighting or ventilation or water supply or drainage and sanitary conveniences, inadequate facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food, inadequate facilities for the disposal of waste water.”

This standard which has been in use for a considerable number of years is far too low and should now be improved so as to include the lack of the standard amenities mentioned above.

**Lovely Lane Clearance/Redevelopment Area**

A detailed inspection of 870 houses was commenced during 1964. In order to avoid premature and time-consuming inspections by the staff it was agreed with the Town Clerk and Borough Engineer to deal with this large area in stages which will facilitate phased clearance and redevelopment. At the end of the year the first stage had been completed by the department and it is anticipated that during 1965 a sufficient number of houses will have been inspected to enable two or three clearance areas to be represented.

**Proposed John Street Clearance Area**

A detailed inspection of 130 houses was completed during 1964. The Council deferred action on the clearance of the houses in this area to give priority to the Lovely Lane Clearance/Redevelopment Area.

**Liverpool Road Clearance/Redevelopment Area.**

A report on 173 houses in this area was completed in December and ownership details given to the Town Clerk to enable him to commence clearance procedure early in 1965.

**The Warrington (Knutsford Road) (No. 3) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1963**

A Public Inquiry was held at the Town Hall on the 3rd March, 1964. The Order was confirmed on the 8th May, 1964, and the Minister accepted the Inspector’s report that all 23 houses were unfit. Three houses were found to be well-maintained and the Council directed to make payments.

**The Warrington (Kerfoot Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1964**

There were no objectors to this Order. One of the Minister’s Inspectors visited Warrington and inspected the area. The Minister confirmed the Order on the 11th November, 1964. All 41 houses were unfit. Ten houses were found to be well-maintained and the Council directed to make payments.

**RENT ACT, 1957**

**Certificates of Disrepair**

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair			During 1964	Total since the Act came into force
Number of applications for certificates	...	...	5	414
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	—	—

Number of decisions to issue certificates :			
(a) In respect of some but not all defects	...	—	90
(b) In respect of all defects	... ..	5	73
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule			
...	...	—	196
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule			
...	...	—	1
Number of certificates issued	... ..	5	158
Applications for Cancellation of Certificates :			
Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates			
...	...	—	28
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates		—	—
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objection			
...	...	—	—
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	... ..	—	22

## HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

### Housing Act, 1961 ; Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962

Owing to the shortage of staff during the greater part of 1964 it was not possible to carry out regular detailed inspection of houses occupied by members of more than one family which are affected by this legislation. Nevertheless, improvements were effected in forty instances based on detailed inspections carried out during 1962-63 in connection with the Fire Prevention Officer.

### HOUSING ACT, 1964

This Act gives additional powers to local authorities to deal with houses in multiple occupation. There is now a substantial penalty for failure to comply with the local authorities improvement notices and the authority may specify the number of people to be accommodated in the dwelling. Control Orders may be made which have the effect of making the local authority the landlord for a limited period and a registration scheme may be prepared by the local authority.

### LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

The Department dealt with 1,027 enquiries under the provisions of the above Act.



## FOOD INSPECTION

### Inspection of Meat

During the year 4,613 animals were slaughtered within the Borough for human consumption. All the carcasses and organs were inspected by the Health Inspectors before being released for human consumption.

The animals slaughtered came within the following categories : Cattle (excluding Cows) 484 ; Cows 111 ; Calves 26 ; Sheep and Lambs 3,500 ; Pigs 492.

A total of 277 carcasses were found to be affected with disease. None of the carcasses or organs was affected with tuberculosis.

The following summary shows the diseases found and the amount of meat condemned as a result :—

Abscesses 631 lb. ; Adhesions 29 lb. ; Angiomatosis 72 lb. ; Cirrhosis 21 lb. ; Congestion 103 lb. ; Cysticercosis 41 lb. ; Distomatosis 1,244 lb. ; Echinococcus cysts 7 lb. ; Induration 82 lb. ; Inflammation 39 lb. ; Necrosis 6 lb. ; Nephritis 16 lb. ; Parasitic diseases 74 lb. ; Pleurisy 20 lb. ; Pneumonia 352 lb. ; Milk Spot 4 lb. ; Bruising and Laceration 300 lb.

### Unsound Foodstuffs

The following foodstuffs were condemned during the year :—

Bacon 4 cwts. 2 qrs. 12 lb. ; butter 1 qr. 4 lb. ; cheese 4 cwts. 2 qrs. 19 lb. ; poultry 1 qr. 14 lb. ; fruit 1 cwt. 2 qrs, 26 lb. ; meat 5 cwts. 3 qrs. 10 lb. ; margarine, preserves, confectionery 2 qrs. 8 lb. ; fish 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lb. ; canned foodstuffs and miscellaneous 8 tons 3 cwts. 23 lb.

### Food Complaints

During the year the Department received sixteen complaints of unsound food alleged to have been sold within the Borough.

### Legal Proceedings

Nature of Contravention	Result of Legal Proceedings
Sale of a steak and kidney pie affected with mould. F and D Act, 1955. Sections 2 and 113.	The Company was acquitted. The Manager was fined £15 and costs were awarded.
Sale of a bottle of milk containing insects. F. and D. Act, 1955. Section 2.	The Company was fined £15. Costs and Advocates Fees were awarded.
Sale of a bottle of milk containing a straw. F. and D. Act, 1955. Section 2.	The Company was fined £10. Costs and Advocates Fees were awarded.
Sale of a sausage roll affected with mould. F. and D. Act, 1955. Section 2.	The two defendants were fined £5 each. Costs and Advocates Fees were awarded.
Sale of a beef steak infested with maggots. Sale of a leg of chicken infested with maggots. F. and D. Act, Section 2.	The defendant was fined £10 on each charge. Costs and Advocates Fees were awarded.
Seven charges of contravening the Regulations. Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.	The defendant was found guilty of contravening five Regulations and fined a total of £255. Costs and Advocates Fees were awarded.



## **Food and Drugs Sampling and Analysis**

Mr. J. G. Sherratt, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., holds the appointment of Public Analyst and samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Acts are submitted to him for analysis.

During the year the Health Inspectors obtained 170 samples of food and drugs for analysis. Of these, two were reported by the Analyst to be not genuine. It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

## **Inspection of Food Premises**

All food preparing and food storage premises in the Borough are subject to inspection under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. During the year a total of 2,086 visits were made by the Health Inspectors. It was found necessary to serve 236 specifications of works to bring the premises up to the standard of the Regulations.

## **Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959**

The following premises were registered at the end of 1964.

Registered distributors 301 ; registered pasteurising premises 1 ; registered dairy premises 9.

## **Milk and Dairies (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960**

Dealers Licences were issued during 1964 as follows : Authorising the designation " pasteurised " 5 ; authorising the designation " sterilised " 7.

The names of five distributors were removed from the register during the year and seven distributors were newly registered.

## **Efficiency of Heat Treatment of Milk**

The Health Inspectors sampled 167 bottles of pasteurised milk and 46 bottles of sterilised milk. All the samples proved to have been efficiently heat treated.

## **Ice-cream**

Sixteen samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Four samples were unsatisfactory and showed a lack of cleanliness both during manufacture and sale. The manufacturers and retailers were visited and improvements in handling effected. Bacteriological examinations have no legal standing and the results can only be used educationally by the Health Inspectors as evidence of clean or dirty methods of production.

During the year six premises were registered for the manufacture of ice-cream ; six premises were registered for the storage and sale of loose ice-cream and 300 premises were registered for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

## **Bacteriological Examination of Foodstuffs**

To assist in the detection of dirty and dangerous practices the Health Inspectors obtained 35 samples of open foodstuffs likely to cause food poisoning if subjected to bad handling, preparation, display and storage. The samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratories for examination where it was found that in nine cases the samples were infected with *C. welchii* or *Staphylococcus* food poisoning organisms. In all cases the food vendors were informed of the result of the examinations and where food poisoning organisms were found the Inspectors made a thorough check to eliminate likely causes.

## **Education of Food Handlers**

Arrangements were concluded with the St. John Association for the Inspectors to give a series of lectures leading to an examination in clean food handling. The response from local firms prepared to allow their employees time off from work was very encouraging and the course commenced in 1965. Preliminary arrangements were also agreed with the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene for a more advanced course of lectures in food handling to commence during 1965.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

### DOMESTIC SMOKE CONTROL

The following table shows the Smoke Control Orders made by the Council under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

	Acres	No. of dwell-ings	No. of adapta-tions	Operative date
Warrington (No. 1) (Longford Street) Smoke Control Order, 1959 ...	35	648	1,109	1. 9.1960
Warrington (No. 2) (Winwick Road) Smoke Control Order, 1959 ...	121	1,014	162	1. 8.1961
Warrington (No. 3) (Town Centre) Smoke Control Order, 1960 ...	58	392	695	1.10.1961
Warrington (No. 4) (Poplars Ave. 'A') Smoke Control Order, 1960 ...	86	771	511	1.10.1961
Warrington (No. 5) (Densham Ave.) Smoke Control Order, 1962 ...	134	1,249	1,157	30.11.1962
Warrington (No. 6) (Poplars Ave. 'B') Smoke Control Order, 1962 ...	182	1,587	1,733	1.10.1963
Warrington (No. 7) (Orford) Smoke Control Order, 1964 ...	216	1,147	1,567	1. 7.1966

### SMOKE CONTROL SURVEY, 1964

To assist the Related Health Services Committee in deciding whether to proceed with the establishment of further smoke control areas a questionnaire was sent to residents living in existing smoke control areas. The questions were as follows :—

1. What type of fuels and appliances do you now use to heat your home ?
2. Are these the fuels and appliances you chose when the area became smoke controlled ?
3. If you have changed your method of heating what type of fuels and appliances did you use when the area first became smoke controlled ?
4. Why did you change ?
5. Are you satisfied with your present method of heating ?
6. If not, what method of heating would you prefer ?
7. If you use solid fuel, what kind is it ?

The questionnaire was delivered to 650 residents living in an area which became smoke controlled in 1960.

The following information was abstracted from the 411 replies received :—

Number of houses using solid smokeless fuel when the Order became operative on the 1st September, 1960 ...	374
Number of houses now using solid smokeless fuel ...	322

There are 777 appliances in the 411 houses occupied by residents who completed the questionnaire. Approximately 20 per cent of the appliances in use on the 1st September, 1960, have subsequently been changed. The changes have occurred in 122 houses largely where two fireplaces exist. With a few exceptions the occupiers have retained one open fire. It will be noted from the figures below that the most popular change is from solid fuel to gas.



Number of appliances which have been changed since 1st September, 1960 :—

<b>From</b> open solid smokeless fuel grates <b>to</b> gas fires ... ..	102
<b>From</b> open solid smokeless fuel grates <b>to</b> electric fires ... ..	25
<b>From</b> gas, electricity or oil <b>to</b> solid fuel appliances ... ..	7
<b>From</b> open solid smokeless fuel grates <b>to</b> improved solid fuel appliances (e.g., underfloor draught) ... ..	11
<b>From</b> electricity to gas ; from gas <b>to</b> electricity, from gas to oil ... ..	5

## INDUSTRIAL SMOKE ABATEMENT

Under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, industrial boilers and furnaces are given certain exemptions. They are, however, subject to the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, which, generally speaking, restrict the amount of smoke which may be emitted from an industrial chimney to not more than two minutes "black smoke" in any continuous period of thirty minutes and not more than four minutes "dark smoke" in any continuous period of half an hour. Certain further exemptions are allowed in respect of "lighting up" a cold furnace.

During the year under review 12 warning letters were sent to factory owners in respect of contraventions of these Regulations. It should, however, be mentioned that defences are written into the Clean Air Act to allow for such contingencies as a breakdown in the boiler or furnace plant, and not infrequently the smoke emissions were found to have resulted from an unforeseeable technical breakdown in the boiler or furnace plant.

The inspectors continued to give advice to management and boiler and furnace operators so as to eliminate or reduce smoke grit and dust emissions. It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year.

It is estimated that since the Clean Air Act, 1956 came into force in Warrington, upwards of some 58,000 tons of bituminous coal previously hand fired has been replaced by gas, oil, electricity and solid smokeless fuel. An increasing number of boiler and furnace plants are being fitted with photo-electric cell smoke alarms or indicators. These have the effect of showing the management graphically or by alarm bell immediately dark or black smoke is emitted from the chimney.

## CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Chief Public Health Inspector were appointed the Council's representatives to :—

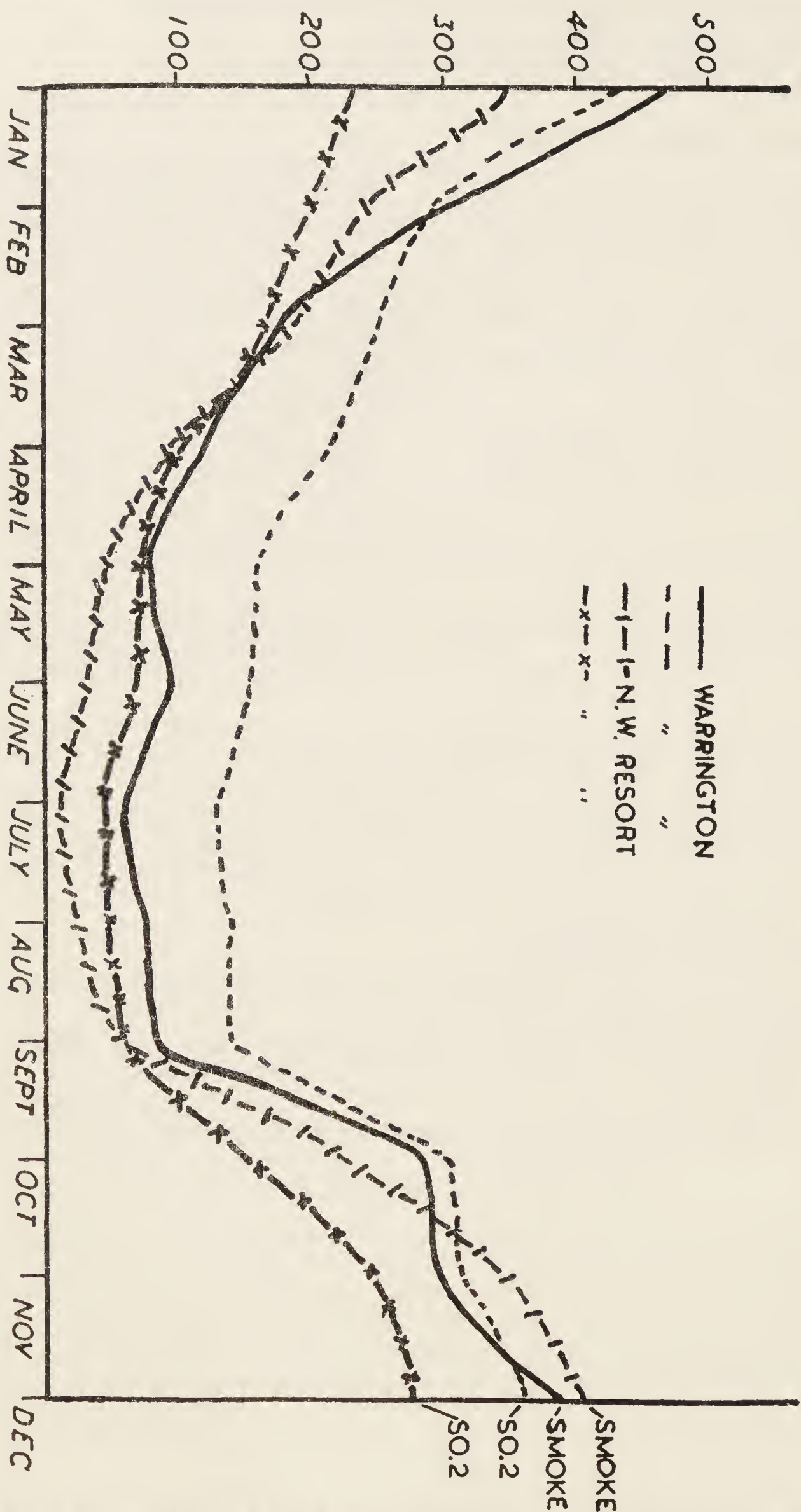
- (i) The North-West Division of the National Society for Clean Air.
- (ii) The Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Council.

The Chairman and Chief Public Health Inspector were appointed representatives to the Annual Conference of the National Society for Clean Air.

## MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The following graph shows in microgrammes per cubic centimetre the amount of atmospheric pollution in Warrington and, for comparison purposes, the pollution recorded by a similar instrument in the centre of a North-West coast resort.

MEASUREMENTS OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE MADE BY THE DAILY VOLUMETRIC INSTRUMENTS,  
CONCENTRATIONS EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE





## SANITATION

Including the reports of the Water Engineer, Baths Manager and Engineer and the Cleansing Superintendent.

### DISTRICT INSPECTION

During 1964 the Health Inspectors dealt with 1,551 complaints relating principally to items of disrepair in tenanted properties. To remedy the disrepair 921 informal and 360 statutory notices were served. In addition, a considerable amount of repair work was carried out informally without recourse to services of notices.

Number of unfit houses made fit after **informal** action by the Inspectors : 750.

Number of unfit houses made fit after **formal** action authorised by the Related Health Services Committee : 264

Number of Inspections carried out by the District Public Health Inspectors under the provisions of the Public Health Acts : Statutory nuisances 4,544 ; drainage 1,312 ; verminous and unwholesome conditions 53 ; general 119 ; a total of 6,028 inspections.

Number of improvements effected by the District Public Health Inspectors following informal and statutory action under the provisions of the Public Health Acts : Dwellings 1,612 ; drainage and sanitary conveniences 222 ; a total of 1,834 improvements.

### WATER SUPPLIES

Under the provisions of Section 148 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (as amended by the Water Act, 1945) it is the duty of the local authority to ensure that every dwelling in the district is provided with a suitable and sufficient water supply. The Water Engineer, Mr. W. F. Thacker, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Chart-Civ.Eng. has supplied the following information.

“ The northern area of the borough is supplied from wells and adits at Winwick and Houghton Green Pumping Stations, and also from boreholes at Forest Farm Pumping Station. The southern area of the borough is supplied from boreholes at Foxhill and Newton Hollow Pumping Stations in the Frodsham area, and augmented by bulk supplies from Liverpool Corporation aqueduct. The water supplied to consumers during 1964 has been satisfactory in quantity and quality. Some complaints of taste have occurred related to the bulk supply from Liverpool Corporation derived from the River Dee treatment works. During 1964 the following analyses have been made :  
(a) From sources and supply reservoirs—5 chemical and 143 bacterial;  
(b) from random points in the distribution system—4 chemical and 49 bacterial. All water supplies are chlorinated. No instances of plumbo solvency or contamination were encountered during 1964. There are no stand pipe supplies within the Borough.”

### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The following information has been provided by Mr. A. A. Laverick, M.Inst.B.M., A.Inst.M.Ent., Baths Manager and Engineer :

“ The baths provision consists of 4 swimming pools, 19 private bathrooms and 1 vapour suite. The four swimming pools contain a total of 270,000 gallons of water and are filled from the town's domestic supply, details of which have been given in the previous section. The water in the swimming pools is treated by continuous filtration. Water from the deep end of the pool is drawn by a pump through a



119

strainer and, after the addition of coagulants to flocculate organic matter and to ensure efficient filtration, the water is pumped to the top of the filter units. The filter units comprise 4 x 10' 0" diameter vertical cylinders containing sand and a system of collecting pipes in the bottom which discharge the water after it has filtered through the sand. The water is then aerated, reheated and chlorinated before being returned to the shallow end of the pool. The sand in the filters is washed when necessary by reversing the flow of water which runs to waste during the process. To secure efficient filtration coagulents in the form of sulphate of alumina and sodium carbonate are added to the water. Break point chlorination is used continuously, the chlorination being applied in the form of chlorine gas. The frequency of change of water in the pool is five hours.

At all times it is aimed to maintain in the swimming pool water sufficient free and available chlorine to meet any possible pollution, a pH value of 7.5 to 7.6, and a residual alkalinity of not less than 200 ppm. The standards have at all times on examination been in accordance with those recommended in Report No. 71 of 1956 concerning the bacteriological examination of water supplies."

### **PUBLIC CLEANSING**

Mr. W. Whitfield, M.I.P.C., M.R.S.H., Cleansing Superintendent, has supplied the following information :

**" Refuse Collection :** A weekly frequency of collection was maintained throughout the year. The weights of refuse collected during 1964 were : House refuse—23,861 tons ; trade refuse—1,250 tons. **Refuse Disposal :** Controlled tipping continues to be used as the method for disposal of refuse. Most small industrial firms are making use of the tip for disposing of refuse which assists in avoiding numerous tips throughout the town area. **Salvage :** Intensive salvage collection continued throughout the year, and proposals are in hand for processing such salvage at the tip entrance."

### **RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL**

During the year the Rodent Operatives dealt with 452 complaints of rodent infestation and 157 complaints of insect infestation. It was found necessary to treat 90 verminous premises. Some resistance among cockroaches to the use of Gammexane and D.D.T. was noted and subsequent treatments with insecticidal lacquer containing Dieldrin were necessary and found to be effective.

The sewers were treated with sodium fluoracetate poison four times during the year.

### **Workable Area Committee for Rodent Control**

The Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Chief Public Health Inspector were appointed the Council's representatives to this Committee.

### **FERAL PIGEONS**

Complaints of pigeons fouling premises in the town centre became so persistent during 1964 that it was decided to take action. Trapping proved ineffective so it was decided to apply to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for a Narcotic Licence. Narcotised bait, that is bait soaked in a solution known as alpha chloralose, is fed to the birds to make them drowsy and facilitate netting. The pigeons are then destroyed painlessly in the presence of a R.S.P.C.A. representative.

## **OFFICES AND SHOPS**

### **OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963**

The Act came into force on the 1st August, 1964, and affects upwards of 2,000 premises in Warrington. The object of the Act is to give better working conditions and protection similar to that enjoyed by employees under the Factories Act. Detailed inspections of the premises were commenced during 1964 with the object of determining structural defects, cubic capacity, details of occupancy, adequacy of temperature, lighting, ventilation, sanitary, washing and welfare facilities. An important duty is to ensure the protection of dangerous machinery and the investigation of accidents which are reported to the department.

The following summary shows the work carried out by the Inspectors between 1st August and 31st December, 1964.

General Inspections 75 ; Other Visits 59 ; Contraventions 134 ;  
No. of premises where contraventions were remedied 4 ; No. of contraventions remedied 9 ; No. of visits to investigate accidents 8.

### **SHOPS ACT, 1950**

#### **Hours of Closing**

The Inspectors made 133 visits in connection with weekday hours of trading and Sunday trading restrictions. No contraventions were observed.

### **HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS**

The Offices and Shops Act repealed these provisions. Prior to the Offices and Shops Act coming into force in August, 1964, 23 contraventions of the Shops Act, 1950 were found and remedied.

### **CLOSING ORDERS OPERATIVE WITHIN THE BOROUGH**

Warrington Closing Order (Butchers), 1921.

Warrington Sunday Trading Partial Exemption Order, 1938.

Warrington (Padgate Lane) Shops Late Day Order, 1938.

The early closing day in the Borough is Thursday. The late day for the Padgate area is Friday and for the remainder of the Borough, Saturday.



## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

### REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF SWINE ORDER, 1959

#### Swine Fever (Infected Area Restrictions) Order, 1956

During the year 51 markets were authorised. The Health Inspectors were in attendance at all markets for the purpose of issuing licences for the controlled movement of pigs. During the year 329 licences were issued.

#### Infected Areas Restrictions Orders Nos. 49 and 64

The Orders were in force from September to October and during this period the market was allowed to accept pigs for immediate slaughter only. All movements were controlled by licence.

#### The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1957

A licence was granted for a Christmas Sale of poultry intended for immediate slaughter.

#### Fowl Pest

A small outbreak was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the 26th January, 1964. Standstill notices were served on owners in the area and the outbreak quickly brought under control.

#### Importation of Dogs and Cats Order, 1928

One contravention was reported of a cat brought into the country from a rabies infected area. No legal proceedings were taken.

#### Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

A licence authorising the use of premises in Bank Street as a slaughterhouse was renewed for one year.

## GENERAL

The Health Inspectors carried out miscellaneous duties under the provisions of the various Acts and Regulations below :

**Licensing Act, 1961** 89 visits.

**Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 and Regulations thereunder** 49 visits.

**Factories Act, 1961** 75 visits.

**Miscellaneous, i.e.,** Pet Animals Act, 1951 ; Cinematograph Act, 1909 ; Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 ; Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951-1954, Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. 193 visits.

#### Licensing and Registration

**Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958** : Eight licences are in force.

**Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963** : One licence is in force.

**Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959** – Eight licences were issued;

**Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960** – 311 licences are in force.

**Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933** : Sixty persons are registered for the sale of poisons.

**Pet Animals Act, 1951** : Nine shops are registered.

**Food and Drugs Act, 1955** : Section 16—eight premises were registered for the manufacture or sale of preserved food, sale of ice-cream, etc. ; 300 registrations are in force.